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## THESIS

APPLICATION OF A DATABASE SYSTEM FOR  
INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

by

Rolando Mateo Lim

September 1987

Thesis Advisor:

Norman R. Lyons

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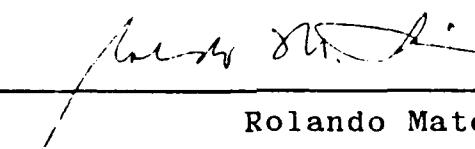
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for  
Inventory Management of Classified Material  
by

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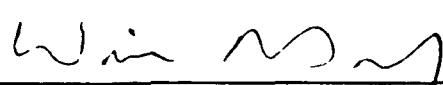
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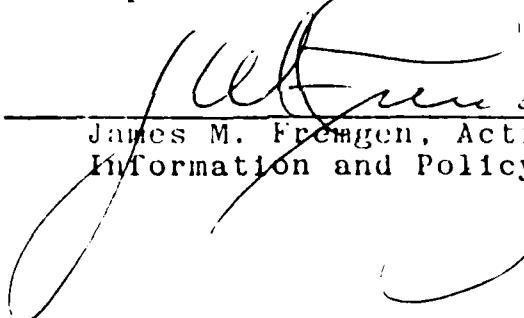
  
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## ABSTRACT

This thesis presents a database application in the area of inventory management of classified material. The system is designed for shipboard application, but can be used in the shore establishment as well.

A simple database using dBASE III PLUS is implemented on an IBM PC. It is designed for users who have very little computer experience.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	7
II.	BACKGROUND	9
	A. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION AND ORGANIZATION	9
	B. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF A DATABASE SYSTEM	11
	1. Introduction	11
	2. Architecture of a Relational Database	11
	3. Logical vs Physical Models of Databases	14
III.	SYSTEM ANALYSIS	16
	A. INTRODUCTION	16
	B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM	16
	C. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OVER THE CURRENT SYSTEM	18
	D. JUSTIFICATION OF A COMPUTERIZED SOLUTION	20
	E. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS	20
	1. Classes of System Operations	21
	2. Expected Volume of Data	22
	3. Kinds of Queries to be Answered	22
	4. Relative Update and Retrieval	22
	F. INPUT REQUIREMENT	23
	G. OUTPUT REQUIREMENT	23
IV.	RELATIONAL DESIGN	24
	A. MODELING	24
	1. Record Structure	24
	2. Record Relationship Diagram	25
	B. DATA DICTIONARY	27
V.	IMPLEMENTATION	31
	A. INTRODUCTION	31

B. SHIPBOARD IMPLEMENTATION . . . . .	31
1. Software Requirement for System Implementation . . . . .	32
2. Hardware Requirement for System Implementation . . . . .	32
C. DATABASE ADMINISTRATION . . . . .	32
VI. SAMPLE PROGRAM PROCESSING . . . . .	34
A. MAINPROG . . . . .	35
B. HELP . . . . .	36
C. UPDATE DATABASE . . . . .	36
1. Select Option "1" to Insert Pubs Record	37
D. REPORT GENERATOR . . . . .	37
1. Select Option 1 to Get Allowance Listing . . . . .	38
E. ADHOC REQUEST . . . . .	38
VII. CONCLUSION . . . . .	39
APPENDIX A: PROGRAM STRUCTURE CHART . . . . .	40
APPENDIX B: PROGRAM . . . . .	41
LIST OF REFERENCES . . . . .	78
INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST . . . . .	79

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Inventory management of classified material is of vital importance to the armed forces of the United States. There has been an increasing threat to military secrets, which prompted considerable changes in the area of inventory management of classified material. Much of this increase can be attributed to the growing complexity of intelligence gathering activities of foreign nations; however, this thesis will examine only the problem as it relates to inventory management of classified publications held by ships in the U.S. Navy. For a commanding officer of a ship, it is imperative that inventories of classified material be performed accurately and effectively. To achieve this goal, the ship's security manager needs a modern database management system that will provide an accurate inventory listing and quick access to information when required.

A modern database management system permits greater flexibility in meeting information requirements, faster response time, better data security, and easier access to stored information than earlier software systems although at a greater cost. However, these benefits (along with greater accuracy and increase productivity) strongly justify the necessary large capital and manpower investments. Perhaps the most exciting development of such systems is the number of available, easy to use query-type languages which permit novice users to create, update, maintain, and extract information from their own files.

During the database development process, users' requirements are translated into system requirements

using application programs or the Database Management System (DBMS) itself. The normal form concepts of relational database models are applied to develop a database for the inventory management of classified material to be used onboard Naval ships.

This thesis focuses on a database application for maintaining inventories for the Secret custodian. While this application could be used by both Top Secret and Secret custodians, it is the intention of this thesis to concentrate on the Secret custodian's inventories system needs. The Relational Model was applied to design this inventory database system.

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION AND ORGANIZATION

As a result of the well publicized spy trial of former Radioman Senior Chief Whitworth in 1984, the Navy launched a more extensive campaign to improve accountability of classified materials. Stringent standard procedures are published in the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5510.1, Fleet and Type Commanders directives. This guidance is incorporated into a ship's own instructions. While these voluminous instructions attempt to cover all contingencies, the problem encountered by the security managers onboard ships was one of trying to manage a large body of information with very little assistance in the area of inventory management.

One officer is normally assigned as security manager on each Navy ship. One of his many duties is to ensure that all classified materials onboard are properly accounted for. The security manager normally controls any access to Top Secret publications. In order to minimize this access, the security manager physically must conduct inventories and control access.

The immediate assistant to the security manager with regards to inventory management of classified material is the Secret custodian. As the title implies the Secret custodian is responsible for all Secret and Confidential materials held onboard ship. The Secret custodian is normally a junior officer with little or no experience in the management of classified material.

There are three distinct groups of publications: "Naval Warface and Allied Tactical", "Intelligence", and "Secret" which contains all Secret materials not

relating to the first or second group. To properly manage these inventories, the secret custodian is assisted by three enlisted personnel as sub-custodians. The task of the sub-custodians is to help the secret custodian maintain an accurate inventory of the publications and make required updates whenever necessary. The sub-custodians are assigned lockers (safes), for which he or she is responsible. Each locker (safe) contains Secret and Confidential materials, mostly in binded publications and micro-fiche. Files of Secret messages and notes that belong to the commanding officer and other officers from the unit are also kept in the locker. The Navy has not adopted a standard format for inventorying these classified materials at this time, which leads to disorganization and resultant difficulties in determining current inventory in a timely manner.

Although the task of the secret custodian is considered very important and of high military interest, it is but a collateral duty which usually takes second place to primary duties. Publication updates and deletions are typically put off until there is a slowdown in the operations tempo. This is acceptable for the most part; however, this potential lack of immediate attention could cause a loss or misplacement of classified material and result in damage to the Navy's mission and at least a loss of face to the men involved.

The problem is critical both in large and small ships. In the first case, there are a large number of publications based on ship type. For example, a carrier will have an enormous amount of classified publications to account for and may have numerous sub-custodians. In the second case, the limited number of people that

serve on the ship makes the assignment of additional duties much more difficult.

## B. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF A DATABASE SYSTEM

### 1. Introduction

It was not until the late 1950s that computers were successfully used for data management. These computers were able to process data quickly and in great quantities; however, these computers were still unsophisticated (limited storage, manipulation, and retrieval capabilities). In the middle 1960s, computer architecture was radically changed. A large increase in the size of computer memory and the introduction of operating systems made multi-programming possible, which means two or more jobs can be done concurrently.

Along with multi-programming came the capacity to do on-line or single transaction processing. Rather than process large volumes of data sequentially, it has become economically feasible to access specific information from the computer. By the late 1960s, more sophisticated methods of storing and retrieving data were incorporated into computer software that gave birth to database management as we know it today.

### 2. Architecture of a Relational Database

Relational database software organizes data into simple tables called relations. Such software allows users to create reports by drawing data from multiple tables. This provides a simplicity and flexibility of use not easily obtained in non-relational database systems.

The concept of relational database was first publicly proposed by Dr. E. F. Codd in a paper entitled "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks" [Ref. 1]. Codd suggested a theoretical method for representing data based concepts developed in the

field of relational mathematics. Until the early 1980s the ideas were only of theoretical interest. Now there are several database management systems available for microcomputers based on these relational concepts. Some of these include dBASE III, dBASE III PLUS, R:Base, Knowledge Man, Ingres, and ORACLE.

Relational database principles are based on relational theory in mathematics. Many of the terms used in relational database management software are used in relational mathematics. For example, a two-dimensional table is called a relation, where one dimension is called a row and the other a column.

In a relational database, each row is called a tuple. A tuple contains data items or entities. The more familiar term for a tuple in data processing is a record. In a relational database, a collection of related tuples or records is called a file. Figure 2.1 illustrates a portion of a relation called SAILOR that might be found in the database of a Naval Facility.

Columns in a relation are called attributes which contain data describing the relations. In Figure 2.1 the attributes are NAME, SSN, DEPT, AGE, and PRD (rotation date). Because there are five attributes in each tuple, they are called five-tuples. A relation that contains five attributes is called a relation of degree five. A relation that has six columns, or six attributes, is said to be of degree six, one with seven attributes, degree seven, and so on.

The relation in Figure 2.1 is also referred to as a flat file. A flat file is called flat because it has only two dimensions (rows and columns). Also, a flat file has no repeating groups or fields. Each record within a flat file has the same number of fields, even if some of them are blank.

All files within a relational database must be flat files. In data processing terminology, this means that all records within one file must have the same number of fields, even though some of the fields may be blank for some records. It also means that any file within a relational database can be visualized as a table with a fixed number of columns. Each column is a

NAME	SSN	DEPT	AGE	PRD
Adams	111-11-2111	04	22	8/86
Brown	987-65-4321	05	30	9/87
Carson	222-11-7687	05	32	6/86
Carson	128-55-8765	05	30	9/87
Davis	229-77-0090	03	19	10/87
Forbes	556-33-7654	04	21	9/86
Kelley	112-87-1765	06	20	8/86
Lee	565-08-7611	06	25	9/87
Pinoy	573-12-1187	04	27	11/87
Roberts	126-28-7653	06	18	12/87

Figure 2.1 A Sailor Relation.

fixed number of columns. Each column is a field containing data that either uniquely identifies the record or describes the record. If the data uniquely identify the record, then that attribute is the key. For example, in Figure 2.1, SSN is the key and NAME, DEPT, AGE, and PRD are all attributes that describe a particular sailor.

### 3. Logical vs Physical Models of Databases

In relational database design a major distinction is made between the logical model and physical model. A logical model is an abstract representation of the entities in the database and the relationships between those entities. Figure 2.2 illustrates a logical model of sailors assigned in divisions of departments. The entities are shown as boxes and the relationships as a diamond. The entities are called SAILOR and DIVISION and stand for sailors and divisions of the departments. Records would be kept regarding each sailor and each division of a department. SAILOR/DIVISION represents the relation we would describe as: A sailor is assigned to a division within a department. Records will be kept regarding the sailors assigned to a division.



Figure 2.2 Logical Model.

The next stage of the database design is the construction of the physical model. A physical model is the description of the database in terms of a specific database. Figure 2.3 is a physical model of the logical model in Figure 2.2.

A logical model is made without concern for the particular structure or restriction of the database management software or computer hardware that will process the database. A physical model must be designed to work within the constraints of the particular hardware and software used, such as amount of storage

available, maximum file size, naming conventions, and available commands [Ref. 2].

DATABASE USS SHIPS			
RELATION SAILOR			
01	NAME	C	25
02	SSN	C	7
:			
RELATION DIVISION			
01	NAME	C	25
02	POSITION	C	20
03	WORKSTATION	C	20
:			
RELATION SAILOR/DIVISION			
01	SSN	N	7
02	NAME	C	25
:			

Figure 2.3 Physical Model.

### III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

System analysis is the process of gathering, interpreting, and using facts to improve an existing system through better procedures and techniques. In other words, analysis specifies what the system must do and should do.

The first step of the analysis phase is a system study which includes the accumulation of information relating to the existing system's capabilities and deficiencies. This information may lead to a need for new system development or a major improvement to an existing system.

According to J. A. Senn [Ref. 3] the reasons for a project initiation are:

- a. Greater processing speed
- b. Better accuracy and improved consistency
- c. Faster information retrieval
- d. Reduced cost
- e. Better security

In general, all of the above reasons should be satisfied by the new system; however, it is for the organization to decide if the new system start is necessary or required.

#### B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The present system on most ships is graphically described in Figure 3.1 using a Yourdon's data flow diagram. The circle in the diagram represents the process being done at the time. An arrow represents the flow of the data, information, or materials. The two parallel lines represent a data bank or database.

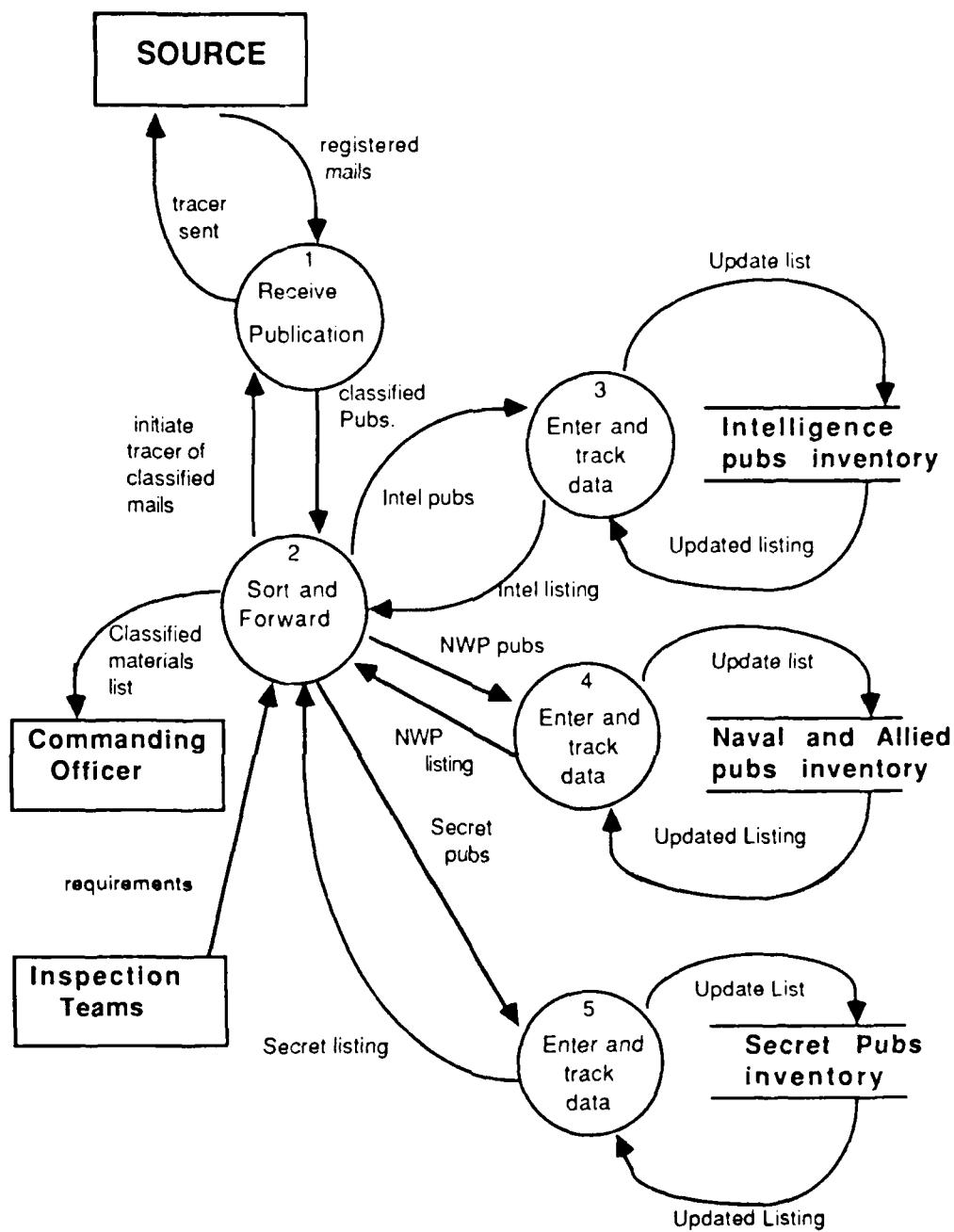


Figure 3.1 Present System on Most Ships.

The mail which contains classified material is delivered to the ship by registered mail. The ship's yeoman receives, signs, and distribute the mail to the appropriate personnel. In the case of Secret and Confidential materials, the secret custodian will receive and sign for custody. The secret custodian then sorts and forwards the publications (registered mail) to the proper sub-custodians. The sub-custodians check the publications for accuracy, completeness, and include changes whenever necessary. Each publication will be logged and included in the inventory of the sub-custodian's safe. Publications are kept and organized by document type. Updates and deletions are not reflected until update listings are available. The publication listings are manually typed and reports are not often available when required.

The sub-custodians are responsible for the physical safety of the publications that are under their controls. Updates and deletions are manually made and indicated on the publications. Publications earmarked for destruction are normally grouped with the rest of the expired publications for future shredding and incineration.

Each sub-custodian is required to have a current listing of his safe's inventory. An accurate inventory listing is normally required semi-annually by the security manager for the purpose of reporting status to the executive officer and commanding officer. Inventory listings are also required during security inspections, training inspections, and normal operational deployments.

#### C. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OVER THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The proposed system is graphically described in Figure 3.2. The yeoman's job in process 1 will still be

the same; however, the secret custodian will have only one sub-custodian for all the lockers (safes). Each piece of classified material will be assigned a control number by the secret custodian. Control numbers will be used to uniquely identify each publication or classified materials belonging to the secret custodian. The sub-custodian will do the data entry and all the previously described tasks currently performed manually.

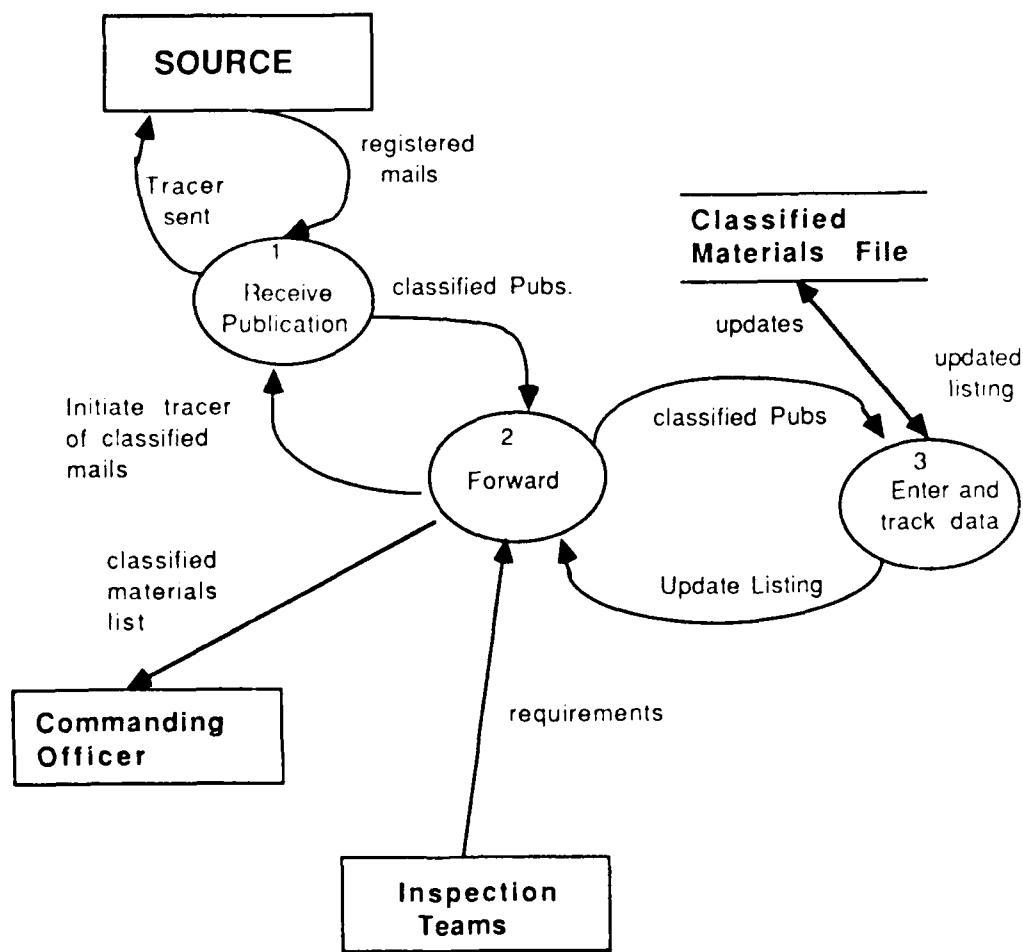


Figure 3.2 Proposed System.

#### D. JUSTIFICATION OF A COMPUTERIZED SOLUTION

The following improvements can be achieved by computerized solution or automation:

- a. The processing speed will be much faster and eventually simpler. One person should be able to perform the whole task effectively.
- b. Improved accuracy in data retrieval can be achieved by eliminating the possibility of information or data omission.
- c. The retrieval and listing of inventory information will be much faster, easier, and real time.
- d. In a military environment, the cost of the manually provided functions are not easily estimated. Therefore, cost reduction as a requirement cannot be considered an improvement to the existing system, except in terms of man-hours and the number of personnel required to do the job. On the other hand, the monetary cost of installing a micro-computer system is considered insignificant since the proposed system will be designed to be supported by a stand alone micro-computer.
- e. The level of security will be limited to a few system traps and program passwords. However, the physical security applied to publications will be extended to the program software.

The previously mentioned improvements lead to the decision that this project is a good candidate for a new system development. It satisfies the requirements for project initiation as stated in the beginning of this chapter.

#### E. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

System requirements were determined through a series of interviews with users at both sea and shore commands. Incorporating users' and management needs, the proposed system must be able to satisfy the following requirements so that the previously defined improvements can be achieved:

- a. It must be able to store any information about classified material inventory currently held by Navy ships. Actual storage may be different from organizations to organizations; however, modifications in storage maybe necessary to avoid data duplication.
- b. It must be able to provide any stored information or combination of stored information upon request.

- c. It must be easy to use. Personnel with very little knowledge about computers should be able to operate the system satisfactory.
- d. It must be supportable on a stand alone micro-computer. Security of data will be managed effectively with a stand alone micro-computer system.

#### 1. Classes of System Operations

The system will provide the following four classes of operations:

##### a. Modification of the Existing Data

The user of the system should be able to insert a new record, to delete an existing one, and to modify any record in the supporting system files.

##### b. Locker Allocation

The system should be able to provide different types of publication allocation. For example, certain types of publication will go on certain locker(s) and the location of the locker(s). The criteria used for each type of publication allocation will be described with the corresponding application program.

##### c. Production of Reports

A number of application programs will support the function of retrieving necessary information about publications from the database and producing the appropriate lists and reports.

##### d. Assistance Operations

Although the above operations can satisfy the request of the system, an additional function related to the tracking of modifications that have been done to the supporting system files is necessary. This audit history will be contained in file "TRACER" in which any modifications of the supported files will be recorded with the time, date, and user name. For security reasons, this file should not be accessible through the main menu or any sub-menu. Also, system

access security should be provided at system start-up through a password control system.

A "USERID" file will contain users' names and corresponding passwords. A second "USERLOG" file will accumulate the information of all transactions done by the user of the system. Neither file will be accessible through the menu system.

#### 2. Expected Volume of Data

The volume of data should average approximately 1600 binded publications, 1000 micro-fiche, 300 binded Secret notes and several item of other classified material, both in binded publication and loose messages received during operations.

#### 3. Kinds of Queries to be Answered

The database would be entered through the main menu. The user could select a file for querying or updating a specific file. The queries answered through the database include the following:

- a. Listing of all publications by locker numbers.
- b. Location of each or a certain publication.
- c. The sub-custodian of this publications.
- d. The update of a certain or many publications.
- e. The total number of Secret and Confidential material.
- f. The basic allowance list vs current publication available onboard.
- g. The total number of publications in each locker.
- h. The destruction record of the last two years.

#### 4. Relative Update and Retrieval

The database shall be updated monthly or more frequently as the custodian feels necessary. The database retrieval activities shall be performed periodically as follows:

- a. Quarterly for inventory purposes.
- b. As requested or deemed necessary by the custodian or higher authority.

Additionally, ad hoc queries shall be performed when desired by the security manager and commanding officer.

**F. INPUT REQUIREMENT**

The input requirement are the system requirements and project plan. These requirements were determined through publication instructions, and users' needs through interviews with previous secret custodians and staff personnel whose job involved inventory management of classified publications.

**G. OUTPUT REQUIREMENT**

A similar process of acquiring information was conducted in formulating output requirements. Output requirements may be altered by the next user as they apply to the present regulations.

#### IV. RELATIONAL DESIGN

Logical design is the first major task in the design of a database-oriented system. This task will be to define the database structure, which is a two-phased process. First, the logical structure of the database is developed; second, the physical design of the database structure is developed.

##### A. MODELING

The essence of database design is the representation of record relationships. The relationships can be specified using a data structure diagram (DSD), commonly called a Bachmann diagram. The relationships are identified intuitively. Design was conducted on the potential relationships among records that have been defined for the system.

###### 1. Record Structure

In order to satisfy the user's requirements, a number of records were derived from a publication listing held by the secret custodian. Because of military security, bogus data and other information were entered to the record model instead of real data. From the information in the publication record, a relation model of the system was built. In this thesis, the following records were generated:

- a. PUBS      (Ctrl No, S\_Title, Locker, Class, Update,  
Sub\_Cust)  
Ctrl\_No: control number  
S\_Title: short title  
Locker: locker number  
Class: classification  
Update: last update done

Sub\_Cust: sub-custodian

- b. PUBSINFO (S\_Title, L\_Title, Allowance, Onboard, Doc\_Type)
  - S\_Title: short title
  - L\_Title: long title
  - Allowance: allowance for ship
  - Onboard: onboard publications
  - Doc\_Type: document type
- c. DESTRUCT (Ctrl\_No, S\_Title, D\_Destruct)
  - Ctrl\_No: control number
  - S\_Title: Short title
  - D\_Destruct: date of destruction
- d. USERID (Name, Password)
  - Name: name of user
  - Password: password of user
- e. USERLOG (Logdate, Logtime, Name, Task, Progname)
  - Logdate: logged date
  - Logtime: logged time
  - Name: name of user
  - Task: task performed
  - Progname: program names accessed

Underlined field(s) in the record are the key. Precise information about each field is in the Data Dictionary in Section B of this chapter.

## 2. Record Relationship Diagram

DSD was used for the representation of record relationships. Each relation described in the above section and Figure 4.1 is in third normal form (3NF). This means that each tuple or record of each relation consists of a primary key value that identifies some entity, together with a set of mutually independent values that described the record in some way. For

consists of a primary key value that identifies some entity, together with a set of mutually independent values that described the record in some way. For example, the key in the PUBSINFO relation describe a unique tuple within that relation. The single or double arrow notation is used to express relationship between records (one-to-one, and many-to-many relationships) shown in Figure 4.1.

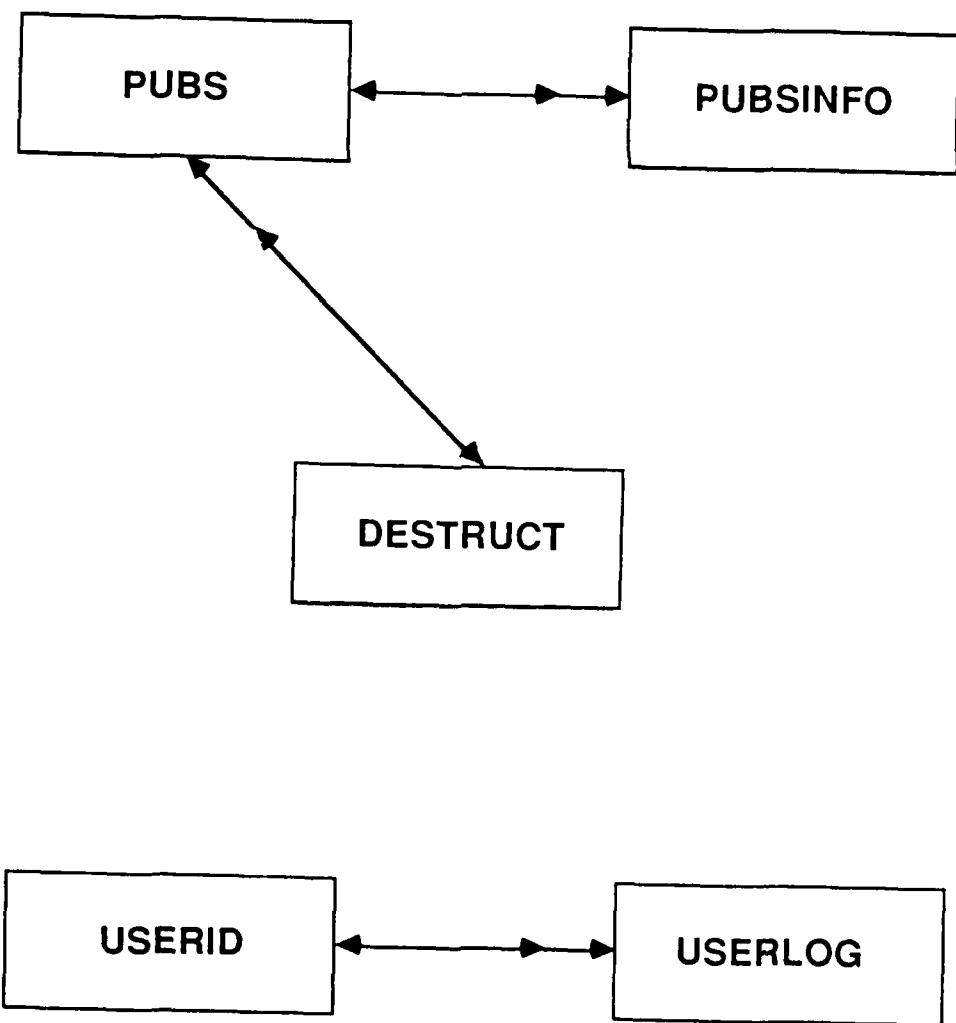


Figure 4.1 Data Structure Diagram (DSD).

## B. DATA DICTIONARY

The data dictionary is the collection of correct information about the words and terms used by the organization in order to describe its data. The term data dictionary is used to indicate a set of files or a database. The data dictionary for this thesis is:

Field Name: Ctrl\_No

Format: character

Width: 5

Allowable value: less than 50,000

Description: Numeric, character plus numeric

Field Name: S\_Title

Format: character

Width: 20

Allowable value: short title, originator's name

Description: short title of publications

Field name: L\_Title

Format: character

Width: 40

Allowable value: long title, subject name

Description: long title of publications

Field name: Locker

Format: character

Width: 1

Allowable value: characters, numbers

Description: locker id (i.e., locker 2)

Field name: Class

Format: character

Width: 9

Allowable value: SECRET, CONF, UNCLASS  
Description: publication classification

Field name: Update  
Format: date  
Width: 8  
Allowable value: MM/DD/YY  
Description: date of last update

Field name: Sub\_Cust  
Format: character  
Width: 12  
Allowable value: last name, initials, rank  
Description: last name and rank of person

Field name: Allowance  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Allowable value: 0 to 9999  
Description: number of publication required

Field name: Onboard  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Allowable value: 0 to 9999  
Description: number of publication onboard

Field name: Doc\_Type  
Format: character  
Width: 7  
Allowable value: NTP/ATP, SECRET, INTEL  
Description: publication by document type

Field name: D\_Destruct  
Format: date

Width: 8  
Allowable value: MM/DD/YY  
Description: destruction date

Field name: Name  
Format: character  
Width: 12  
Allowable value: last name and rank  
Description: sub-custodian's name and rank

Field name: Password  
Format: character  
Width: 8  
Allowable value: numeric, alpha-numeric, characters  
Description: user's access code

Field name: Task  
Format: character  
Width: 10  
Allowable value: INSERTION, LIST, and other tasks  
Description: program task performed by each user

Field name: Progname  
Format: character  
Width: 10  
Allowable value: ADD\_PUBS, and other program names  
Description: program names in this thesis

Field name: Logdate  
Format: date  
Width: 8  
Allowable value: MM/DD/YY  
Description: date when the task was performed

Field name: Logtime

Format: Character

Width: 5

Allowable value: HR:MN

Description: time when the task was performed

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

### A. INTRODUCTION

The introduction of a database as the central reservoir of data changes the organization's attitude with regard to data requirements and its management. This creates new skills to be learned and a need for a good implementation scheme. In this chapter, the issues of shipboard implementation and database administration are discuss.

### B. SHIPBOARD IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of a new system or a change in the old ways of doing things in an organization usually receives resistance and skepticism from the personnel involved; however, the security manager onboard a ship can easily overcome these problems due to the relatively small size of his department. The security manager and secret custodian must be aware of these implementation problems in order to correct problems as they arise.

Security consideration with regard to the TEMPEST requirements must be checked periodically. Although TEMPEST requirements do not apply to the application program in its present form, the security manager must keep abreast with any change in requirements. Quarterly training must be conducted in house for all users. A duplicate copy of database files (such as PUBS.DBF, PUBSINFO.DBF, and DESTRUCT.DBF) must be retrieved weekly for data accuracy and auditing. Program and backup disks must be stored in the safe for better security.

Finally, shipboard implementation must be planned and monitored in order to make immediate changes when necessary. The users (sub-custodians) must be capable of learning the basic knowledge on how to use the proposed software program and the application program in this thesis.

1. Software Requirement for System Implementation

The dBASE III PLUS, which will be used for the implementation of the publication inventory system under discussion, is a relational DBMS for microcomputers. It contains its own extremely powerful programming language which permits the user to easily create his own application programs regardless of complexity.

2. Hardware Requirement for System Implementation

The system can operate on a 16-bit microcomputer that uses MS DOS, PC DOS version 2.0, or a newer version. For example, it could be an IBM PC, or an IBM PC/XT/AT or any other 16-bit microcomputer fully compatible with one of the above mentioned microcomputers.

256K of random access memory (RAM) is the minimum requirement of the supporting database package. The best configuration is one disk drive and one hard drive disk. A 10M (megabytes) hard disk is recommended because it is the most common, inexpensive, and reasonable configuration of a microcomputer. Although a hard disk is not required (because all files and application programs can be stored on a floppy disk based system), a hard disk will greatly improve the execution time of the programs used in this application. Any 80 column printer able to interface with the above mentioned microcomputers can be used.

### C. DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

To facilitate effective use of the database, most organizations have staffed a position (and office) of database administration (DBA). This person is responsible for protecting the database while at the same time maximizing benefits to users [Ref. 4].

The secret custodian should be assigned as DBA. The DBA will be responsible for the accuracy, consistency, and timeliness of the data file. This function will require the secret custodian to provide database standards and enforce data activity policy. Therefore, the secret custodian must educate himself in order to effectively manage the database resources.

## VI. SAMPLE PROGRAM PROCESSING

The proposed inventory management system is a menu driven program organized along functional lines. Each major function in the system corresponds to a section of this chapter and selection from the main menu. This chapter will incorporate the instruction on how to run the system; thus, it will serve as a substitute for the user's manual.

There is also a section in this chapter that discusses MAINPROG (or main program menu). It is important to read this section before starting to use the inventory management system since it describes in detail how to include the user's name in the access list of the program.

This manual is tailored to users with some knowledge in microcomputers. The steps to start the system are as follows:

- a. Copy the two dBASE III PLUS diskettes the hard disk and insert the original third disk in the "A" drive.
- b. At "C>" type "bdase" (no quotes needed) and then strike the return key. Once the system is loaded strike the return key once more. This will take you to the "assist" mode. You must get out of the assist mode by pressing the "esc" key. The "." (dot prompt) will appear on the screen. Type "set defa to a" (no quotes needed) and then hit the return key. Now you are ready to use the system.
- c. At this point, type "do mainprog" followed by carriage return. A U.S. flag will appear momentarily then a brief greeting by the system. The system will prompt you for your own user's identification (to access the system see section MAINPROG of this chapter).
- d. Follow the command messages which appear on the screen. The various options of the main function of the system are listed in the main menu. Select the number and follow the command message on the screen.

## A. MAINPROG

The MAINPROG program has two functions: first, it will ask the user for his own access code or password. Once the user has successfully logged into the system, a history of the user's session will be kept in the "USERLOG" file. To enter an authorized user:

- a. Type "assist" at the "..."(dot prompt) of bBASE III PLUS
  - b. Select the "Set Database file"
  - c. Select "a" drive, then select USERID.DBF
  - d. Select "Update", then select append
  - e. Enter the username and password
  - f. Save the new information (Ctrl-End)
  - g. Do step 1 to 3 and USERLOG.DBF
  - h. Do step 4. Enter username and save

Second, the main program will prompt the user with a straightforward menu driven selection process. The selection process does not require further information from the user.

The MAINPROG program presents the main menu on the screen (Figure 6.1). There are a total of six options. The user must refer to the respective section of this chapter for further information about the option in the menu.

MAIN MENU

1. HELP  
2. UPDATE DATABASE  
3. REPORT GENERATOR  
4. ADHOC REQUEST  
5. END OF DATABASE  
6. EXIT TO DOS

ENTER CHOICE (1-6) ->:

Figure 6.1 Main Menu.

## B. HELP

The help function allows the user to have on-line assistance while running the program. This help menu (Figure 6.2) will only be accessible from the main menu.

Figure 6.2 Help Menu.

### C. UPDATE DATABASE

The update database function allows the user to add, edit, and delete any files in the menu provided in Figure 6.3. It is very important for the user to be exact with the information entered in the database because a mistake could have far-reaching implications to the validity of the data in the database.

Figure 6.3 Update Database Menu

1. Select Option "1" to Insert Pubs Record

This allows the user to insert a new publication in the PUBS.DBF file. The user must be very careful when inserting the information into database. A control number must be provided by the user. The system will search for any duplication of control number in the database and will not allow the user to duplicate this number. Figure 6.4 shows the initial screen that will appear after the option 1 was selected.

ADD NEW RECORD TO PUBS FILE  
ENTER CONTROL NUMBER -> 99999

Figure 6.4 Query to Insert Pubs Record.

#### D. REPORT GENERATOR

The report function allows the user to obtain detail information about the inventory level of all the publications. The user can access this section through the main menu. Figure 6.5 shows the "Database Report Generator Menu".

Figure 6.5 Database Report Generator Menu.

1. Select Option 1 to Get Allowance Listing

This section provides a list of publications sorted by document type with the corresponding allowance versus onboard listing. The output is shown below (Figure 6.6).

Page No. 1  
09/24/87

USS BATTLESHIP REPORT  
SORTED BY DOCUMENT TYPE  
=====

SHORT TITLE	ALLOWANCE	ONBOARD
=====	=====	=====
OPNAVINST 1120.1G	1	1
SURFACINST 2210	2	2
*** Total ***	3	3

Figure 6.6 List of Publication Sorted by Document Type.

E. ADHOC REQUEST

The adhoc function allows the users to do special query on a specific publication. Although not all of the possible queries were provided, the user will be able to do basic inquiries from this menu. Figure 6.7 shows the available selection from the "Database Adhoc Menu".

Figure 6.7 Database Adhoc Menu.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to develop a database system model suitable for implementation onboard Naval ships, and to aid in the inventory management of classified material in this environment.

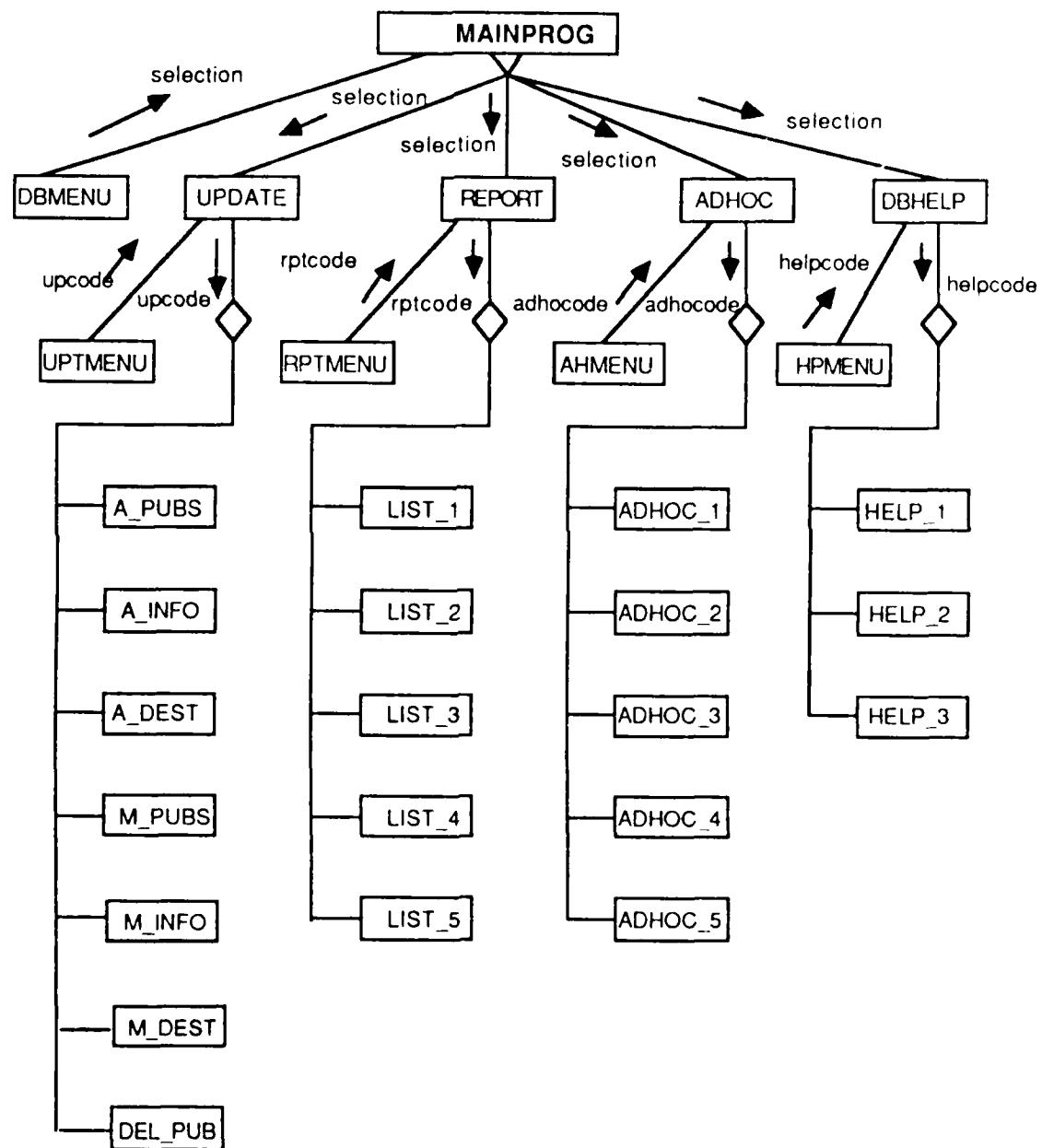
The developed system must be considered a prototype model which may need further modification and extension in order to fit a specific user's need. Although the system must be considered a prototype in its present form, the application program will perform all the basic jobs of the sub-custodian with regard to inventory management.

Since dBASE III PLUS was used in the application program of this thesis, a relational database must be used. A brief discussion of relational database model was reviewed in Chapter II, in order to give the user basic knowledge of the model.

The system is menu driven. Therefore, it is not only easy to use but also easy to modify, since both the user and programmer are directed to the desired point through the sequence of menus and sub-menus.

Finally, it is up to the security manager and secret custodian to monitor the effectiveness of this application program during the initial implementation stage and throughout its life cycle.

APPENDIX A  
PROGRAM STRUCTURE CHART



## APPENDIX B

### PROGRAM

#### A. MAIN PROGRAM

```
***** PROGRAM MAINPROG *****

* This is the main program, which controls the operation of
* the entire database system.

CLEAR

* Initialization of the basic dBASE III functions

SET TALK OFF
SET BELL OFF
SET DELIMITER OFF
SET HEADING OFF
SET EXACT ON

* declare global variables

PUBLIC psw
STORE '          ' TO psw
@ 5,18 SAY 'mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm'
@ 6,18 SAY ' : Security Manager dBASE Program :'
@ 7,18 SAY 'mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm'
@ 8,18 SAY ' :'
@ 9,18 SAY ' :'
@ 10,18 SAY ' : Please enter your          :'
@ 11,18 SAY ' :'
@ 12,18 SAY ' :           $$$$$$$ :'
@ 13,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'

* Check user's authorization

@ 12,28 SAY 'PASSWORD ->'
      SET CONSOLE OFF
      ACCEPT TO psw
      SET CONSOLE ON
USE userid
LOCATE FOR password = UPPER (psw)

* Unauthorized user. Exit to dBASE operating system.
```

```

IF EOF ()
  SET COLOR TO W*
  @ 12,28 SAY ' UNAUTHORIZED USER '
  DO delay
  SET COLOR TO W
  QUIT
ENDIF

* Authorized user

STORE 'Y' TO main
DO flag
DO delay
DO headings

DO WHILE UPPER (main) = 'Y'
DO mmenu
  * Perform appropriate function depending on user's choice.
  DO CASE
    CASE selection = 1
      DO dbhelp
    CASE selection = 2
      DO update
    CASE selection = 3
      DO report
    CASE selection = 4
      DO adhoc
    CASE selection = 5
      STORE 'N' TO main
    CASE selection = 6
      CLEAR
      QUIT
  ENDCASE
ENDDO
SET TALK ON
SET DELIMITER ON
SET EXACT OFF
SET HEADING ON
SET BELL ON
CLEAR ALL
RETURN

* eof mainprog.prg

```

## 1. Main Menu

```
***** PROGRAM MMENU *****

* This program displays the system Main-Menu on the screen

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
PUBLIC selection
STORE 0 TO selection

@ 4,22 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 5,22 SAY 'mm' mm'
@ 6,22 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'

SET COLOR TO W*
@ 5,30 SAY 'MAIN MENU'
SET COLOR TO W

@ 7,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 8,18 SAY ':'
@ 9,18 SAY '': 1. HELP/DOCUMENTATION :'
@ 10,18 SAY '': 2. UPDATE DATABASE :'
@ 11,18 SAY '': 3. REPORT GENERATOR :'
@ 12,18 SAY '': 4. ADHOC REQUESTS :'
@ 13,18 SAY '': 5. END OF DATABASE :'
@ 14,18 SAY '': 6. EXIT TO DOS :'
@ 15,18 SAY '':'
@ 16,18 SAY '':'
@ 17,18 SAY '':'
@ 18,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'

SET COLOR TO W+
@ 17,20 SAY 'ENTER CHOICE (1-6) ->: 'GET selection;
PICT '9' RANGE 1,6
READ

SET COLOR TO W
SET TALK OFF
CLEAR
RETURN

*eof mmenu.prg
```

a. Update Sub-Menu

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM UPDTMENU \*\*\*\*\*  
\* This program display on the screen the update sub-menu

```
CLEAR
PUBLIC upcode
STORE 0 TO upcode
@ 4,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 5,18 SAY ':'
@ 6,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W*
@ 5,30 SAY ' DATABASE UPDATE MENU'
SET COLOR TO W
@ 7,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 8,18 SAY ':'
@ 9,18 SAY ':1. INSERT RECORDS INTO PUBS FILE'
@ 10,18 SAY ':2. INSERT RECORDS INTO PUBSINFO FILE'
@ 11,18 SAY ':3. INSERT RECORDS INTO DESTRUCT FILE'
@ 12,18 SAY ':4. MODIFY RECORDS FROM PUBS FILE'
@ 13,18 SAY ':5. MODIFY RECORDS FROM PUBSINFO FILE'
@ 14,18 SAY ':6. DELETE RECORDS FROM PUBS AND PUBSINFO FILES'
@ 15,18 SAY ':7. EXIT TO MAIN MENU'
@ 16,18 SAY ':'
@ 17,18 SAY ':'
@ 18,18 SAY ':'
@ 19,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W+
@ 17,30 SAY 'ENTER CHOICE ->:'GET upcode PICT '9' RANGE 1,7
READ
SET COLOR TO W
CLEAR
RETURN
* eof updtnmenu
```

```
***** PROGRAM UPDATE *****

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
STORE ' ' TO updcont
PUBLIC upcode
DO WHILE UPPER(updcont) # 'N'
  DO updmenu
  DO CASE
    CASE upcode = 1
      DO add_pubs
    CASE upcode = 2
      DO add_info
    CASE upcode = 3
      DO add_dest
    CASE upcode = 4
```

```
      DO mod_pubs
CASE upcode = 5
      DO mod_info
CASE upcode = 6
      DO del_pub
CASE upcode = 7
      STORE 'N' TO updtcont
ENDCASE
ENDDO
SET TALK ON
RETURN
* eof update.prg
```

## ( 1 ) Update Programs

```
***** PROGRAM ADD_PUBS *****

* This program insert records to PUBS file and records logged
* data into USERLOG file

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
* open required files for processing
SELECT 1
USE PUBS index control
SELECT 2
USE USERID
SELECT 3
USE USERLOG

* dispaly a window on the screen
@ 4,20 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 5,20 SAY ':
@ 6,20 SAY ':
@ 7,20 SAY ':
@ 8,20 SAY ':
@ 9,20 SAY ':
@ 10,20 SAY ':
@ 11,20 SAY ':
@ 12,20 SAY ':
@ 13,20 SAY ':
@ 14,20 SAY ':
@ 15,20 SAY ':
@ 16,20 SAY ':
STORE 'Y' TO add_cont
STORE .F. TO done
DO WHILE UPPER(add_cont) = 'Y'
  @ 5,30 SAY 'ADD NEW RECORD TO PUBS FILE'

* initialize memory variables
STORE ' ' TO tctrl_no
STORE ' ' TO ts_title
STORE ' ' TO tlocker
STORE ' ' TO tclass
STORE ' ' TO tupdate
STORE ' ' TO tsub_cust

@ 15,26 SAY 'ENTER CONTROL NUMBER ->'GET tctrl_no
PICT '99999'
READ
* check if record exist in PUBS file
SELECT 1
FIND &tctrl_no
```

```

IF EOF ()
  * record does not exits in the PUBS file
  * read user's inputs from the keyboard
  CLEAR
  @ 2,00 TO 14,79 DOUBLE
  @ 5,20 SAY 'ADDING NEW RECORD TO PUBS FILE '
  @ 7,20 SAY ' CONTROL NUMBER :' GET tctrl_no
  @ 8,20 SAY ' SHORT TITLE :' GET ts_title
  @ 9,20 SAY ' LOCKER NUMBER :' GET tlocker
  @ 10,20 SAY ' CLASSIFICATION :' GET tclass
  @ 11,20 SAY ' SUB-CUSTODIAN :' GET tsub_cust
  @ 12,20 SAY ' PUB LAST UPDATE:' GET tupdate PICT '99/99/99'
  READ

  * append new record to PUBS file
  APPEND BLANK
  REPLACE ctrl_no WITH tctrl_no,s_title WITH ts_title
  REPLACE locker WITH tlocker,class WITH tsub_cust
  REPLACE update WITH CTOD(tupdate)
  STORE .T. TO done

  * control number exits in the PUBS file
  ELSE
    SET COLOR TO W*
    @ 15,21 SAY '           CONTROL # ALREADY EXIST '
    DO delay
    SET COLOR TO W
  ENDIF
  SET COLOR TO W+
  @ 15,22 SAY '           MORE INSERTIONS? (Y/N)--> '
  READ
  SET COLOR TO W
  SET CONSOLE OFF
  WAIT TO add_cont
  SET CONSOLE ON
ENDDO

  * update USERLOG file
  IF done
  SELECT 2
  LOCATE FOR password =UPPER(psw)
  SELECT 3
  APPEND BLANK
  REPLACE username WITH B->username, task WITH 'INSERTION'
  REPLACE progname WITH 'ADD PUBS'
  REPLACE logdate WITH DATE(),logtime WITH TIME()
  ENDIF
  CLEAR
  CLOSE DATABASES
  RETURN

  * eof inserpub.prg

```



```

* read user's inputs form keyboard
CLEAR
@ 2,00 TO 14,79 DOUBLE
@ 4,18 SAY 'ADDING NEW RECORD TO PUBSINFO FILE '
@ 7,12 SAY 'SHORT TITLE:' GET ts_title
@ 8,12 SAY 'LONG TITLE:' GET tl_title
@ 9,12 SAY 'ALLOWANCE:' GET tallowance
@ 10,12 SAY 'ONBOARD:' GET tonboard
@ 11,12 SAY 'DOC-TYPE:' GET tdoc_type
READ

* append new record to PUBSINFO file
APPEND BLANK
REPLACE s_title WITH ts_title, l_title WITH tl_title
REPLACE allowance WITH VAL(tallowance)
REPLACE onboard WITH VAL(tonboard)
REPLACE doc_type WITH tdoc_type
STORE .T. TO done
* short title exist in the PUBSINFO file
ELSE
@ 15,12 SAY '
SET COLOR TO W*
@ 15,12 SAY 'SHORT TITLE ALREADY EXIST'
DO delay
SET COLOR TO W

ENDIF
@ 15,12 SAY ' INSERT MORE RECORDS? (Y/N)->'
SET CONSOLE OFF
WAIT TO addinfo
SET CONSOLE ON
ENDDO

* update USERLOG file
IF done
SELECT 2
LOCATE FOR password = UPPER(psw)
SELECT 3
APPEND BLANK
REPLACE username WITH B->username, task WITH 'INSERTIONS'
REPLACE progname WITH add_info, logdate WITH DATE()
REPLACE logtime WITH TIME()
ENDIF
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof add_info

```



```

REPLACE d_destruct WITH CTOD(td_date)
STORE .T. TO done
* control number exist in the DESTRUCT file
ELSE
  SET COLOR TO W*
  @ 15,25 SAY ' RECORDS ALREADY EXIST'
  DO delay
  SET COLOR TO W
ENDIF
SET COLOR TO W+
@ 15,25 SAY '      MORE INSERTIONS? (Y/N)==>: '
READ
SET COLOR TO W
SET CONSOLE OFF
WAIT TO add_cont
SET CONSOLE ON
ENDDO

* update USERLOG file
IF done
SELECT 2
LOCATE FOR PASSWORD = UPPER(psw)
SELECT 3
APPEND BLANK
REPLACE username WITH B->username, task WITH 'INSERTION'
REPLACE progrname WITH 'INS_DEST', logdate WITH DATE()
REPLACE logtime WITH TIME()
ENDIF
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN
* eof add_dest.prg

***** PROGRAM MOD_PUB *****
* This program modifies records in the PUBS file and updates
* USERLOG file

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
* open required the files for processing
SELECT 1
USE pubs INDEX control
SELECT 2
USE userid
SELECT 3
USE userlog
STORE .F. TO done
STORE 'Y' TO modicont
SELECT 1
DO WHILE UPPER(modicont) = 'Y'
  STORE '      ' TO tctrl_no

```





```

@ 6,20 SAY ' : wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
@ 7,20 SAY ' :
@ 8,20 SAY ' :
@ 9,20 SAY ' :
@ 10,20 SAY ' :
@ 11,20 SAY ' :
@ 12,20 SAY ' :
@ 13,20 SAY ' :
@ 14,20 SAY ' :
@ 15,20 SAY ' :
@ 16,20 SAY ' wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
@ 5,25 SAY '      MODIFY RECORD IN PUBSINFO FILE '
@ 14,21 SAY ' ENTER SHORT TITLE ->:' GET ts_title
READ
@ 14,46 SAY ' :                                     ,
* check if record to be modified exists in PUBSINFO file
FIND &ts_title
IF .NOT. EOF()
  * record exists in PUBSINFO file
  * initialize memory variables
  STORE l_title TO tl_title
  STORE allowance TO tallowance
  STORE onboard TO tonboard
  STORE doc_type TO tdoc_type

  * read user's data from keyboard
  CLEAR
  @ 2,05 TO 13,74 DOUBLE
  @ 4,25 SAY 'MODIFYING PUBSINFO FILE'
  @ 5,25 SAY '*****'
  @ 7,10 SAY 'SHORT TITLE:' GET ts_title
  @ 8,10 SAY 'LONG TITLE :' GET tl_title
  @ 9,10 SAY 'ALLOWANCE :' GET tallowance
  @ 10,10 SAY 'ONBOARD :' GET tonboard
  @ 11,10 SAY 'DOC. TYPES :' GET tdoc_type
READ
  * replace change fields
  REPLACE l_title WITH tl_title, allowance WITH tallowance
  REPLACE onboard WITH tonboard, doc_type WITH tdoc_type
  STORE .T. TO done

* record to be modified does not exist in the PUBSINFO file
ELSE
  SET COLOR TO W*
  @ 14,22 SAY 'RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN THIS FILE      ,
  DO delay
  SET COLOR TO W
ENDIF
@ 14,22 SAY '      MORE MODIFICATION? (Y/N)->:      ,
SET CONSOLE OFF
WAIT TO modicont
SET CONSOLE ON

```

```
CLEAR
ENDDO

* update USERLOG file
IF done
  SELECT 2
  LOCATE FOR password = UPPER(psw)
  SELECT 3
  APPEND BLANK
  REPLACE username WITH B->username, task WITH 'MODIFICATION'
  REPLACE progname WITH 'MOD_INFO', logdate WITH DATE()
  REPLACE logtime WITH TIME()
ENDIF
SET TALK ON
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof mod_info.prg
```

```

STORE 'Y' TO deletecont
STORE 0 TO count1, count2
STORE .F. TO done
DO WHILE UPPER(deletecont) = 'Y'
  @ 5,22 SAY '
  @ 5,22 SAY 'DELETE RECORD FROM PUBS AND PUBSINFO FILE'
  STORE ' ' TO ts_title
  @ 15,21 SAY 'ENTER SHORT TITLE ->:' GET ts_title
  READ
  * check if the record to be deleted is in the PUBS file
  SELECT 1
  FIND &ts_title
  IF .NOT. EOF()
    * record exist in the PUBS file
    * display record to be deleted
    CLEAR
    @ 2,05 TO 13,74 DOUBLE
    @ 4,20 SAY ' DELETING RECORDS FROM THE PUBS FILE '
    @ 5,20 SAY ' ****'
    @ 7,23 SAY 'CONTROL NUMBER : ' GET ctrl_no
    @ 8,23 SAY 'SHORT TITLE : ' GET s_title
    @ 9,23 SAY 'LOCKER NUMBER : ' GET locker
    @ 10,23 SAY 'CLASSIFICATION: ' GET class
    @ 11,23 SAY 'LAST UPDATE : ' GET update
    @ 12,23 SAY 'SUB-CUSTODIAN : ' GET sub_cust
    READ

    * user ensure it is the record to be deleted
    @ 15,40 SAY '
    @ 15,21 SAY 'CONFIRM DELETIONS (Y/N)? -->: '
    SET CONSOLE OFF
    WAIT TO confirm
    SET CONSOLE ON

    * delete the record from PUBS file
    IF UPPER(confirm) = 'Y'
      DELETE
      STORE .T. TO done
      STORE count1 + 1 TO count1

      * delete the record from PUBSINFO file
      SELECT 2
      FIND &ts_title
      IF .NOT. EOF()
        DELETE
        STORE count2 +1 count2
      ENDIF

      * do not delete record from PUBS file
    ELSE
      STORE 'F' TO deletecont

```

```

        CLEAR
ENDIF

* record to be deleted does not exist in database
ELSE
    @ 15,40 SAY ,
    @ 15,21 SAY 'RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN DATABASE'
    DO delay
    @ 15,25 SAY ,
ENDIF
@ 15,21 SAY ' MORE DELETIONS? (Y/N) =>:'
SET CONSOLE OFF
WAIT TO deletecont
SET CONSOLE ON
CLEAR
ENDDO

* pack database files for permanent deletion of files deleted
* previously by the program

SELECT 1
IF count1 # 0
    @ 12,20 SAY ' DATABASE FILES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING'
    @ 13,20 SAY ' PACKED AND REINDEXED. '
    @ 15,20 SAY ' Please be patient. It may take a while'
    PACK
SELECT 2
IF count2 # 0
    PACK
ENDIF
ENDIF
CLOSE DATABASES

* update USERLOG
IF done
    SELECT 3
    USE userid
    LOCATE FOR PASSWORD = UPPER(psw)
    SELECT 4
    USE userlog
    APPEND BLANK
    REPLACE username WITH C->username, task WITH 'DELETION'
    REPLACE progname WITH 'DEL PUB',logdate WITH DATE()
    REPLACE logtime WITH time()
ENDIF
SET TALK ON
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof del_pub.prg

```

b. Report Sub-Menu

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM RPTMENU \*\*\*\*\*

\* This program displays on the screen the database report generator sub-menu.

```
CLEAR
PUBLIC rptcode
STORE 0 TO rptcode
@ 2,14 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 3,14 SAY 'mm' mm'
@ 4,14 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W*
@ 3,20 SAY 'DATABASE REPORT GENERATOR MENU'
SET COLOR TO W
@ 6,14 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 7,14 SAY ':'
@ 8,14 SAY ': 1. ALLOWANCE LISTING OF PUBLICATIONS :'
@ 9,14 SAY ': 2. ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF PUBLICATIONS :'
@ 10,14 SAY ': 3. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY LOCATIONS :'
@ 11,14 SAY ': 4. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY SUB-CUSTODIAN :'
@ 12,14 SAY ': 5. LIST OF DESTRUCTION RECORDS :'
@ 13,14 SAY ': 6. EXIT TO MAIN MENU :'
@ 14,14 SAY ':'
@ 15,14 SAY ':'
@ 16,14 SAY ':'
@ 17,14 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W+
@ 16,16 SAY 'ENTER CHOICE =>:' GET rptcode PICT '9' RANGE 1,6
READ
SET COLOR TO W
RETURN

* eof rptmenu.prg
```

\* \* \* \* \* PROGRAM REPORT \* \* \* \* \*

```

CLEAR
STORE ' 'TO rptcont
PUBLIC rptcode
DO WHILE rptcont # 'n'
    DO rptmenu
    DO CASE
        CASE rptcode = 1
            DO list_1
        CASE rptcode = 2
            DO list_2
        CASE rptcode = 3
            DO list_3

```

```

CASE rptcode = 4
  DO list_4
CASE rptcode = 5
  DO list_5
CASE rptcode = 6
  STORE 'n' TO rptcont
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN

* eof report.prg

```

### (1) LISTING/REPORT PROGRAMS

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM LIST\_1 \*\*\*\*\*

\* This program provides screen display or printer output of the  
\* total number of publications that are on the allowance list  
\* against what is onboard by document type.

```

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
STORE .F. TO printer
STORE ' ' TO done
STORE ' ' TO ans
USE pubinfo INDEX doc_type
DO WHILE UPPER(done) # 'N'
  @ 3,10 TO 9,65 DOUBLE
  @ 4,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO PRINT OUTPUT ? '
  @ 5,20 SAY ' PRINTER = P '
  @ 6,20 SAY ' SCREEN = S '
  @ 8,25 SAY ' ENTER S OR P ->:' GET ans
READ
IF UPPER(ans) = 'P'
  STORE .T. TO printer
  CLEAR
  @ 15,20 SAY 'TURN YOUR PRINTER ON'
  WAIT TO cont
ENDIF

STORE ' ' TO choice
CLEAR
@ 7,10 TO 16,65 DOUBLE
@ 9,21 SAY ' SELECT THE DOCUMENT TYPE '
@ 11,21 SAY ' Secret = S '
@ 12,21 SAY ' Intelligence = I '
@ 13,21 SAY ' NTP/ATP Pubs = P '
@ 15,25 SAY 'ENTER CHOICE ==>:' GET choice
READ

```

```

IF printer
  DO CASE
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'S'
      SET PRINTER ON
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "SECRET"
      SET PRINTER OFF
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'I'
      SET PRINTER ON
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "INTEL"
      SET PRINTER OFF
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'P'
      SET PRINTER ON
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "NWP"
      SET PRINTER OFF
  ENDCASE
ELSE
  DO CASE
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'S'
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "SECRET"
      ?
      WAIT TO cont
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'I'
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "INTEL"
      ?
      WAIT TO cont
    CASE UPPER(choice) = 'P'
      REPORT FORM list1 FOR doc_type = "NWP"
      ?
      WAIT TO cont
  ENDCASE
ENDIF
GO TOP
CLEAR
STORE ' ' TO all_done
@ 15,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO SEE OR PRINT '
@ 16,20 SAY ' THE LIST AGAIN ? '
@ 18,20 SAY ' ENTER "Y" OR "N" ->:' GET all_done
READ
IF UPPER(all_done) # 'Y'
  STORE 'N' TO done
ENDIF
ENDDO

CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof list_1.prg

```

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM LIST\_2 \*\*\*\*\*

```

* This program provides display or printer output of the
* publications in an alphabetical order. Short title and
* long title

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
STORE .F. TO printer
STORE ' ' TO done
STORE ' ' TO ans
USE pubsinfo INDEX ps_title
DO WHILE UPPER(done) # 'N'
  @ 3,10 TO 9,65 DOUBLE
  @ 4,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO PRINT OUTPUT ? '
  @ 5,20 SAY ' PRINTER = P
  @ 6,20 SAY ' SCREEN = S
  @ 8,25 SAY ' ENTER S OR P ->:' GET ans
  READ
  IF UPPER(ans) = 'P'
    STORE .T. TO printer
    CLEAR
    @ 15,20 SAY 'TURN YOUR PRINTER ON'
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  IF printer
    SET PRINTER ON
    REPORT FORM list2
    SET PRINTER OFF
  ELSE
    CLEAR
    REPORT FORM list2
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  GO TOP
  CLEAR
  STORE ' ' TO all_done
  @ 15,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO SEE OR PRINT '
  @ 16,20 SAY ' THE LIST AGAIN '
  @ 18,20 SAY ' ENTER "Y" OR "N" ->:' GET all_done
  READ
  IF UPPER(all_done) # 'Y'
    STORE 'N' TO done
  ENDIF
ENDDO
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof list_2.prg

```

```

***** PROGRAM LIST_3 *****
CLEAR

```

```

SET TALK OFF
STORE .F. TO printer
STORE ' ' TO done
STORE ' ' TO ans
USE pubs INDEX locker
DO WHILE UPPER(done) # 'N'
  @ 3,10 TO 9,65 DOUBLE
  @ 4,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO PRINT OUTPUT ? '
  @ 5,20 SAY ' PRINTER = P
  @ 6,20 SAY ' SCREEN = S
  @ 8,25 SAY ' ENTER S OR P =>: ' GET ans
  READ
  IF UPPER(ans) = 'P'
    STORE .T. TO printer
    CLEAR
    @ 15,20 SAY ' TURN YOUR PRINTER ON '
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  IF printer
    SET PRINTER ON
    REPORT FORM list3
    SET PRINTER OFF
  ELSE
    CLEAR
    REPORT FORM list3
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  GO TOP
  CLEAR
  STORE ' ' TO all_done
  @ 15,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO SEE OR PRINT '
  @ 16,20 SAY ' THE LIST AGAIN '
  @ 18,20 SAY ' ENTER "Y" OR "N" ->: ' GET all_done
  READ
  IF UPPER(all_done) # 'Y'
    STORE 'N' TO done
  ENDIF
ENDDO
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof list_3.prg

```

```

***** PROGRAM LIST_4 *****
* This program provides display or printed output of the
* publications by classification

```

```

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF

```

```

STORE .F. TO printer
STORE ' ' TO done
STORE ' ' TO ans
USE pubs INDEX class
DO WHILE UPPER(done) # 'N'
  CLEAR
  @ 3,10 TO 9,65 DOUBLE
  @ 4,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO PRINT OUTPUT ? '
  @ 5,20 SAY ' PRINTER = P
  @ 6,20 SAY ' SCREEN = S
  @ 8,25 SAY ' ENTER S OR P =>: ' GET ans
  READ
  IF UPPER(ans) = 'P'
    STORE .T. TO printer
    CLEAR
    @ 15,20 SAY ' TURN YOUR PRINTER ON '
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  IF printer
    SET PRINT ON
    REPORT FORM list4
    SET PRINTER OFF
  ELSE
    CLEAR
    REPORT FORM list4
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  GO TOP
  CLEAR
  STORE ' ' TO all_done
  @ 15,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO SEE OR PRINT '
  @ 16,20 SAY ' THE LIST AGAIN '
  @ 18,20 SAY ' ENTER "Y" OR "N" =>: ' GET all_done
  READ
  IF UPPER(all_done) # 'Y'
    STORE 'N' TO done
  ENDIF
ENDDO
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof list_4.prg

```

```

***** PROGRAM LIST_5 *****
* This program provides display or printer output of the
* destruction record file

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
STORE .F. TO printer

```

```

STORE ' ' TO done
STORE ' ' TO ans
USE destruct INDEX date
DO WHILE UPPER(done) # 'N'
  CLEAR
  @ 3,10 TO 9,65 DOUBLE
  @ 4,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO PRINT OUTPUT ? '
  @ 5,20 SAY ' PRINTER = P
  @ 6,20 SAY ' SCREEN = S
  @ 8,25 SAY ' ENTER S OR P ->:' GET ans
  READ
  IF UPPER(ans) = 'P'
    STORE .T. TO printer
    CLEAR
    @ 15,20 SAY ' TURN YOUR PRINTER ON '
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  IF printer
    SET PRINT ON
    REPORT FORM list5
    SET PRINTER OFF
  ELSE
    CLEAR
    REPORT FORM list5
    WAIT TO cont
  ENDIF
  GO TOP
  CLEAR
  STORE ' ' TO all_done
  @ 15,20 SAY ' DO YOU WANT TO SEE OR PRINT '
  @ 16,20 SAY ' THE LIST AGAIN '
  @ 18,20 SAY ' ENTER "Y" OR "N" ->:' GET all_done
  READ
  IF UPPER(all_done) # 'Y'
    STORE 'N' TO done
  ENDIF
ENDDO
CLEAR
CLOSE DATABASES
RETURN

* eof list_5.prg

```

c. Adhoc Sub-Menu

```
***** PROGRAM HOCMENU *****
* This program display on the screen the adhoc sub-menu
```

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
PUBLIC adhocode
STORE 0 TO adhocode
@ 5,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 6,18 SAY ':'
@ 7,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W*
@ 6,30 SAY ' DATABSE ADHOC MENU '
SET COLOR TO W
@ 8,18 SAY 'mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm'
@ 9,18 SAY ':'
@ 10,18 SAY ': 1. LOCATION OF SPECIFIC PUBLICATION :'
@ 11,18 SAY ': 2. SUB-CUSTODIAN OF A PUBLICATION :'
@ 12,18 SAY ': 3. ALLOWANCE OF SPECIFIC PUBLICATION :'
@ 13,18 SAY ': 4. CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIFIC PUBLICATION :'
@ 14,18 SAY ': 5. LAST UPDATE OF CERTAIN PUBLICATION :'
@ 15,18 SAY ': 6. EXIT TO MAIN MENU :'
@ 16,18 SAY ':'
@ 17,18 SAY ':'
@ 18,18 SAY ':'
@ 19,18 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W+
@ 17,30 SAY 'ENTER CHOICE =>:' GET adhocode PICT '9' RANGE 1,7
READ
SET COLOR TO W
CLEAR
SET TALK ON
RETURN
* eof hocmenu.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM ADHOC *****
* This program call the proper adhoc program selected from the
* adhoc sub-menu by users
```

```
CLEAR
STORE ' ' TO adhcont
PUBLIC adhocode
DO WHILE adhcont # 'n'
  DO hocmenu
  DO CASE
    CASE adhocode = 1
      DO adhoc_1
    CASE adhocode = 2
      DO adhoc_2
```

```
CASE adhocode = 3
  DO adhoc_3
CASE adhocode = 4
  DO adhoc_4
CASE adhocode = 5
  DO adhoc_5
CASE adhocode = 6
  STORE 'n' TO adhcont
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN

* eof adhoc.prg
```

## (1) ADHOC PROGRAMS

```
***** PROGRAM ADHOC_1 ****
* To accept a specified publication and provide their locker
* location

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
@ 4,10 TO 13,69 DOUBLE

@ 6,18 SAY ' The purpose of this adhoc function # 1 is'
@ 7,18 SAY 'to locate a specific publication for the user.'
@ 8,18 SAY 'The user must provide the exact short title '
@ 9,18 SAY 'of the publication as previously enter in the'
@ 10,18 SAY 'database. Otherwise the search will be un- '
@ 11,18 SAY 'successful and frustrating. '
?
?
WAIT TO cont
CLEAR

* open required files for processing
SELECT 1
USE pubs INDEX s_title
SELECT 2
USE userid
SELECT 3
USE userlog
STORE .F. TO done
STORE 'Y' TO adhoc1
SELECT 1
DO WHILE UPPER(adhoc1) = 'Y'
    ACCEPT 'ENTER SHORT TITLE : ' TO s_title
    FIND &s_title
    IF .NOT. EOF ()
        CLEAR
        @ 7,05 SAY ' SHORT TITLE '
        @ 7,30 SAY ' LOCKER # '
        DISPLAY s_title, locker
        DO delay
    ELSE
        SET COLOR TO W*
        @ 15,25 SAY ' NO SUCH SHORT TITLE '
        DO delay
        SET COLOR TO W
    ENDIF
    @ 15,25 SAY ' MORE INQUIRY? (Y/N)==>:' GET adhoc1
    READ
    SET CONSOLE OFF
    WAIT TO achoc1
    SET CONSOLE ON
    CLEAR
```

```

ENDDO
CLEAR
SET TALK ON
RETURN

* eof adhoc_1.prg

***** PROGRAM ADHOC_2.PRG *****
* This program accepts short title of a specific publication
* and provide the user the name of the current sub-custodian

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
@ 4,10 TO 13,69 DOUBLE
@ 6,18 SAY 'The purpose of this ADHOC function # 2 is to'
@ 7,18 SAY 'locate the current sub-custodian of a specific'
@ 8,18 SAY 'publication. The user must provide the exact'
@ 9,18 SAY 'short title of the publication as previously'
@ 10,18 SAY 'enter in this database. Otherwise the search'
@ 11,18 SAY 'will be unsuccesful and frustrating.'
?
?
WAIT TO cont
CLEAR

STORE .F. TO done
STORE 'Y' TO adhoc2
DO WHILE UPPER(adhoc2) = 'Y'
  ACCEPT 'ENTER SHORT TITLE: ' TO s_title
  USE pubs INDEX s_title
  FIND &s_title
  IF .NOT. EOF ()
    DISPLAY s_title, sub_cust
    DO delay
  ELSE
    SET COLOR TO W*
    @ 15,25 SAY ' NO SUCH SHORT TITLE '
    DO delay
    SET COLOR TO W
  ENDIF
  @ 15,25 SAY ' MORE INQUIRY? (Y/N)-->:' GET adhoc2
  READ
  SET CONSOLE OFF
  WAIT TO adhoc2
  SET CONSOLE ON
  CLEAR
ENDDO
CLEAR
SET TALK ON
RETURN

```

```
* eof adhoc_2.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM ADHOC_3 *****
* This program accepts short title of a specific publication
* and provide the user the current allowance and current
* onboard inventory.
```

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
TEXT
      The purpose of this ADHOC function # 3 is to provide
      current allowance vs current inventory of a specified
      publication. The user must enter the exact short
      title of the publication.
```

```
ENDTEXT
```

```
WAIT TO cont
```

```
CLEAR
```

```
STORE .F. TO done
```

```
STORE 'Y' TO adhoc
```

```
DO WHILE UPPER(adhoc) = 'Y'
```

```
  ACCEPT ' ENTER SHORT TITLE: ' TO s_title
```

```
  USE pubinfo INDEX s_title
```

```
  FIND &s_title
```

```
  IF .NOT. EOF ()
```

```
    DISPLAY s_title, allowance, onboard
```

```
    DO delay
```

```
  ELSE
```

```
    SET COLOR TO W*
```

```
    @ 15,25 SAY ' NO SUCH SHORT TITLE '
```

```
    DO delay
```

```
    SET COLOR TO W
```

```
  ENDIF
```

```
  @ 15,25 SAY ' MORE INQUIRY? (Y/N) ==>:' GET adhoc
```

```
READ
```

```
SET CONSOLE OFF
```

```
WAIT TO adhoc
```

```
SET CONSOLE ON
```

```
CLEAR
```

```
ENDDO
```

```
CLEAR
```

```
SET TALK ON
```

```
RETURN
```

```
* eof adhoc_3.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM ADHOC_4.PRG *****
* This program accepts short title of a specific publication
* and provide the user the classification category in return
```

```

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
TEXT
    The purpose of this ADHOC function # 4 is to give the
    classification category of a specific publication. The
    user must provide the exact short title of the publication
    as previously enter in this database. Otherwise the search
    will be unsuccessful.
ENDTEXT
WAIT TO cont
CLEAR

STORE .T. TO done
STORE 'Y' TO adhoc
DO WHILE UPPER(adhoc) = 'Y'
    ACCEPT 'ENTER SHORT TITLE: ' TO s_title
    USE pubs INDEX s_title
    FIND &s_title
    IF .NOT. EOF ()
        DISPLAY s_title, class
        DO delay
    ELSE
        SET COLOR TO W*
        @ 15,25 SAY ' NO SUCH SHORT TITLE '
        DO delay
        SET COLOR TO W
    ENDIF
    @ 15,25 SAY ' MORE INQUIRY? (Y/N)==>:'GET adhoc
    READ
    SET CONSOLE OFF
    WAIT TO adhoc
    SET CONSOLE ON
    CLEAR
ENDDO
CLEAR
SET TALK ON
RETURN

* eof adhoc_4.prg

```

```

***** PROGRAM ADHOC_5 *****
* This program accepts short title of a specific publication
* and provide the last update made on this publication

```

```

CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
TEXT
    The purpose of this ADHOC function # 5 is to provide the
    date of last update made on the specified publication.
    The user must enter the exact short title of the publi-
    cation as previously enter in this database. Otherwise,

```

```
        the search will be unsuccessful.
ENDTEXT
WAIT TO cont
CLEAR

STORE .F. TO done
STORE 'Y' TO adhoc
DO WHILE UPPER(adhoc) = 'Y'
    ACCEPT ' ENTER SHORT TITLE: ' TO s_title
    USE pubs INDEX s_title
    FIND &s_title
    IF .NOT. EOF()
        DISPLAY s_title, update
        DO delay
    ELSE
        SET COLOR TO W*
        @ 15,25 SAY 'NO SUCH SHORT TITLE'
        DO delay
        SET COLOR TO W
    ENDIF
    @ 15,25 SAY ' MORE INQUIRY? (Y/N)==>:' GET adhoc
    READ
    SET CONSOLE OFF
    WAIT TO adhoc
    SET CONSOLE ON
    CLEAR
ENDDO
CLEAR
SET TALK ON
RETURN
* eof adhoc_5.prg
```

#### d. Help Sub-Menu

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM HPMENU \*\*\*\*\*  
\* This program display on the screen the help sub-menu  
\* called by DBHELP.PRG

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
PUBLIC HELPCODE
STORE 0 TO HELPCODE
@ 6,20 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
@ 7,20 SAY ':'
@ 8,20 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'
SET COLOR TO W*
@ 7,30 SAY ' DATABASE HELP MENU '
SET COLOR TO W
@ 9,20 SAY 'mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm'
@ 10,20 SAY ':'
@ 11,20 SAY ': 1. UPDATE HELP'
@ 12,20 SAY ': 2. REPORT HELP'
@ 13,20 SAY ': 3. ADHOC HELP'
@ 14,20 SAY ': 4. EXIT TO MAIN MENU'
@ 15,20 SAY ':'
@ 16,20 SAY ':'
@ 17,20 SAY ':'
@ 18,20 SAY 'wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww'

SET COLOR TO W+
@ 17,30 SAY 'ENTER CHIOCE =>:' GET helpcode PICT '9' RANGE 1,4
READ
SET COLOR TO W
SET TALK ON
CLEAR
RETURN

* eof hpmenu.prg
```

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM DBHELP \*\*\*\*\*  
\* Provide an online help reference.  
\* called by: mmenu.prg

CLEAR  
SET TALK OFF  
  
@ 2,00 TO 11,79 DOUBLE  
  
@ 4,20 SAY ' HH HH EEEEEEE LL PPPPPP '  
@ 5,20 SAY ' HH HH EE LL PP PP '  
@ 6,20 SAY ' HHHHHHHH EEEEEEE LL PpPPPP '  
@ 7,20 SAY ' HH HH EE LL PR '

```
@ 8,20 SAY '      HH      HH      EEEEEEE  LLLLLLLL PP
@ 9,20 SAY '      *****      *****      *****      *****      '
?
?
DO delay
```

## TEXT

The security manager inventory program will provide information of command's classified publications. To see specific information and guidance on each type of query, type the appropriate choice or task code number. The following information pertains to many of the reports and summaries:

Attribute	type	# chars.	Example
CTRL_NO	N	4	192
S_TITLE	C	17	NTP 4(G)
L_TITLE	C	25	NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS PROC
LOCKER	N	1	3
CLASS	C	6	UNCLAS, CONF, SECRET
UPDATE	D	-	05/20/86
SUB_CUST	C	10	PO2 SMITH, SCPO JONES
ALLOWANCE	N	1	3
ONBOARD	N	1	3
DOC_TYPE	C	7	NTP/ATP, INTEL, SECRET

ENDTEXT

?

?

WAIT TO cont

STORE ' ' TO helpcont

PUBLIC helpcode

```
DO WHILE helpcont # 'n'
```

DO hpmenu

DO CASE

CASE helpcode = 1

DO help 1

CASE helpcode = 2

DO help 2

```
CASE helpcode = 3
```

helped

CASE helpcode = 4

STORE 'n' TO helpcont#

## ENDCASE

E.  
ENDDO

ENDDO  
CLEAR

CLEAR  
RETURN

\* eof dbhelp.prg

## (1) HELP PROGRAMS

```
***** PROGRAM HELP_1 *****
* This program will provide an on-line help note for user
* with regards to updating the database.
```

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
TEXT
```

The "Update Database Menu" is divided into 6 edit choices. Option 1 will allow the user to enter the new publication into the PUBS.INFO file. You must provide the exact information to the database. Failure to do so will affect the effectiveness of the this system. The rest of the options in this menu will be very similar to option 1 and will be simple if you just follow the instruction provided in the program. Wait for the prompt and enter the data with care.

```
ENDTEXT
```

```
WAIT TO cont
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
RETURN
```

```
* eof help_1.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM HELP_2 *****
* This program will provide on-line help note with regards
* to the Report generator menu
```

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
TEXT
```

The "Report Generator Menu" provide five listing for the the user of this system. The first listing is the "Report listing of publication sorted by document type and total by allowance vs onboard. The second listing is the "Alphabetical Listing of all Publication". The third listing is the "Listing of of Publication Sorted by Locker Number". The fourth listing is the list of "Publication Sorted by Classification Types". Finally the "Destruction Record Sorted by Date". All these listings are formated into a report format (i.e., LIST\_1.FRM) which could be modified easily with the assist query of the dBASE III.

```
ENDTEXT
```

```
WAIT TO cont  
CLEAR  
RETURN
```

```
* eof help_2.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM HELP_3 *****  
* This program will provide an on-line help note with regards  
* to database adhoc menu.
```

```
CLEAR  
SET TALK OFF  
TEXT
```

The "Database adhoc menu" is divided into 5 adhoc queries. After making the selection the user will prompt to answer question ask by the system. The adhoc programs were provided to the users as sample queries that could valuable to the user.

```
ENDTEXT
```

```
WAIT TO cont  
CLEAR  
RETURN
```

```
* eof help_3.prg
```

## B. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM FLAG \*\*\*\*\*

\* This program displays the U.S. flag for the main program

CLEAR

```
@ 1,10 SAY ,  
@ 2,10 SAY ,* * * * * * * *  
@ 3,10 SAY , * * * * * * *  
@ 4,10 SAY ,* * * * * * *  
@ 5,10 SAY , * * * * * * *  
@ 6,10 SAY ,* * * * * * *  
@ 7,10 SAY , * * * * * * *  
@ 8,10 SAY ,* * * * * * *  
@ 9,10 SAY , * * * * * * *  
@ 10,10 SAY ,* * * * * * *  
@ 16,10 SAY ,
```

SET COLOR TO W+

STORE , TO blank1  
STORE , TO blank2

```
@ 3,28 GET blank1  
@ 5,28 GET blank1  
@ 7,28 GET blank1  
@ 9,28 GET blank1  
@ 11,10 GET blank2  
@ 13,10 GET blank2  
@ 15,10 GET blank2  
@ 11,28 GET blank1  
@ 13,28 GET blank1  
@ 15,28 GET blank1
```

SET COLOR TO W

@ 20,18 SAY ' UNITED STATES NAVY SHIP ,  
RETURN

\* eof flag.prg

\*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM HEADING \*\*\*\*\*

\* This program displays on the screen the program information  
\* headings

SET COLOR TO W+  
CLEAR

@ 2,00 TO 18,79 DOUBLE

```
@ 3,20 SAY ' **** * '
@ 4,20 SAY ' SECURITY MANAGER DATABASE SYSTEM '
@ 5,20 SAY ' **** * '
@ 6,15 SAY ' The Security Manager Inventory System is '
@ 7,13 SAY ' an application program design to support the '
@ 8,13 SAY ' following activities: '
@ 10,13 SAY ' 1. Provide publications listings by control, '
@ 11,13 SAY ' number short title, location, last update, '
@ 12,13 SAY ' classification and alphabetic listing. '
@ 13,13 SAY ' 2. Provide information on specific publication. '
@ 14,13 SAY ' 3. Provide total no. of publications by locker. '
@ 15,13 SAY ' 4. Provide destruction records of publications. '
@ 16,13 SAY ' 5. Answer Ad Hoc queries by the user. '
?
?
WAIT TO continue
CLEAR
SET COLOR TO W
RETURN
```

```
* eof headings.prg
```

```
***** PROGRAM DELAY ****
* This program provides a small delay necessary for displaying
* various program messages on the screen.
```

```
STORE 0 TO k
DO WHILE k < 100
  STORE k + 1 TO k
ENDDO
RETURN
* eof delay.prg
```

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4. Kroenke, David, Data Processing (Second Edition), Science Associates, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, 1983.

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